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South-Carolina.

By the Honourable William Bull, *Esq*; *Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief in and over this his Majesty's Province of* South-Carolina.

WHEREAS his Majesty, to promote and encourage the better Settling of this his Province, has been graciously pleased to direct the Governor to grant to such Protestants, as should become Settlers therein, *Fifty Acres of Land* for every Man, Woman, or Child, free from Quit-Rent for ten Years: And as a farther Encouragement, the Duties payable on the Importation of Negroes, were appropriated as a Fund to supply them with Provisions for one Year, and Tools whereby they were enabled to provide for their own Subsistance afterwards: Upon which Encouragement many Protestants came and settled in the several Townships laid out for that Purpose.

And whereas there still remains in the publick Treasurers Hands upwards of Fifteen Thousand Pounds current Money, which is applied for the Encouragement of poor Protestants to become Settlers and Inhabitants in any of his Majesty's Townships, or such other Parts as they shall be directed.

These are therefore to make known the same to all Persons whatever, and more particularly to certify to such as may be inclined to transport themselves from Foreign Parts, and settle in this Province, that they shall be put in Possession of the said Lands without any Expence to them; and that there is also allowed, out of the said Fund, for the Support of such poor Protestants and their Families for one Year, *Three Hundred Weight of Beef, Fifty Weight of Pork, Eight Bushels of Corn, Two Hundred Weight of Small Rice, and One Bushel Salt*, for every Person above Twelve Years and under Fifty Years of Age; and for every Person under Twelve Years of Age, half the said Quantity; and to every Man *One Ax, One Broad and One Narrow Hoe*, to enable them to clear and cultivate their Lands, and raise Provision for the second Year: Also to every five Persons *One Cow and Calf, and One Breeding Sow.*

And also those Persons who come over Servants, will receive the like Bounty and Encouragement, when their Servitude is ended, if they become Settlers in any of the Townships, or such other Parts as they shall be directed to settle in.

In Testimony of which, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of his Majesty's Province to be affixed at Charles Town, this Ninth Day of April, *Annoque Domini* One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty-three, and in the Sixteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

Wm. (L. S.) *Bull.*

Secretary's Office. By Order of his Honour the Governor.
J. Hammerton, Secretary.

The above is a true Copy, the Original whereof is lodged at the Carolina Coffee house in Birchin-lane near the Royal Exchange, for publick Inspection.

Pereg. Furye, Agent to the said Province.

Chateau Dauphin, Oct 10, *N. S.*

ON the 2d of October M. de la Mina having drawn together his whole Army at Molina, a French Village at the Bottom of the Col de l'Agnel, the French remaining at the Bottom of the Col de St. Veran on the Right, the said General sent a Detachment of about 200 Miquelets, who being advanced to about one hundred Paces of the Height of the Col, that is to say, to the Confines of the French and Piedmontese Dominions, retired, upon observing that our Vaudois kept a Post upon our Territory, and were resolved to defend it. The same Evening, two Officers, who had been ordered to look out, and some Subalterns commanding another

other Band of Vaudois, mounted up the Col, and having next Morning obſerved a larger Body of Miquelets, ſupported by ſome Companies of Grenadiers, retreated ſlowly, firing very briskly, purſuant to their Orders, being poſted there only to look out, and to give Notice to the Army. The Enemy came no farther that Evening than half Way of the Deſcent, and our Vaudois drew on towards La Chanal, a Village at the Bottom of the Col, which gives the Name to that Valley. On the Morning this ſmall Body retired to Pont, a Village which is nearly in our Center. We ſaw afterwards, on the 6th, their Army extending itſelf in the Valley, the Spaniards deſcending the Col de l'Agnel, and the French that of St. Veran, keeping with their Left to the Mountain de la Corbiere, which riſes from the Bottom of l'Agnel up to our Camp, from which it is ſeparated by a deep Valley, which encompaſſes that Mountain, returns to l'Agnel, along the Bottom of Mount Viſo, and is interſected by the Col de Riſtolaz, which is on the French Territory. Some Miquelets mounting by the Wood of Patagons, and keeping along the Mountain of La Corbiere, got by the Eminences as far as over-againſt our Camp above the Village of Pont. We had not thought fit to take Poſſeſſion of that Mountain and to defend it, becauſe the Poſts we were poſſeſſed of on this Side, are ſurer and nearer at hand for our Subſiſtance. This Troop, armed lightly but with good Carabines, made that Day a pretty brisk Fire upon the Village of Pont, which lay open to them from above, but however to no great Purpoſe. The ſame Day M. de la Mina, attended by about fifteen Officers, came on the Right of the Valley under the Mountain of Bellin, to view our Situation, and at the ſame Time gave Orders for the Army to march at Break of Day, which accordingly was done on the 7th, they entring the Valley in two Columns as far as the Back Part of the Village of l'Egliſe, at half a Cannon Shot of Pont. One of the Columns marched at the Bottom of the Point of St. Verau at the Right of the Valley, along the Valley of Fiontronge, it repaſſed the Brook of Rareyta, formed itſelf into about eight Lines of a Batallion in Front, and was followed the ſame Day by the Reſt of the Spaniards. The French followed on their Left, extending their own Left to La Corbiere, a little more backwards than the Front of the Spaniards. In this Order the Army was for two Hours under Arms. About Eleven o'Clock M. de la Mina detached from his Right a Body of about 2000 Men, moſt of them Grenadiers and Miquelets, to attack the Heights of Bellin: His Orders were executed with Reſolution; the Spaniards aſcended with great Bravery that ſteep Mountain, till they were received by a Detachment of the Brigade of Guibert, ſent thither to defend the Eminences and the Deſcents. After a very lively Encounter and a very brisk Fire, our Troops repulſed them to the Bottom of the Mountain, where they paſſed the Night under the Shelter of the great Woods that hid them from us. At the ſame Time twelve Battering Pieces, placed three and three together, were deſtroying ſome Works of Defence, raiſed in Haſte in the Village of Pont, which we abandoned in the Night, as well as the Rock, where there were only 60 Men, whom we did not think fit to ſacrifice, a bare Parapet of Faſcines not being able to protect them againſt the leaſt vigorous Attack; we quitted that wretched Poſt with ſo much more Indifference, as it was never intended to defend it any longer than for one Day, and becauſe by our Situation the Enemy hazarded his all, having penetrated as far as our Center, whilſt we kept the Eminences both of our Right and Left; accordingly M. de la Mina did not dare to attempt it. On the next Day, the ſame Detachment, which had attacked the Mountain of Bellin, having been reinforced with about 1000 Men, returned to the Charge again, but were received with the ſame Firmneſs by our Men, who chaſed them farther down than the Day before, notwithſtanding they held a much brisker and longer Fire. According to the Report of their Deſerters, and by what we can judge, theſe two Attacks have coſt them upwards of 500 Men of their beſt Troops. Their main Army was under Arms, formed, as the Day before, on two deep Columns, expecting only a favourable Moment for attacking our Center, making a continual Fire of their Artillery and Carabineers from the Rock of Pont upon our advanced Batteries, and our Camp on the Left. Whilſt our chief Attention was fixed upon taking Care of our Left and Center thus attack'd, we ſaw on the Right the Brigade of Anjou, conſiſting of five Battalions, 1000 Spaniards, and 200 Miquelets, deſcending from Riſtolaz, who ranged themſelves in order of Battle oppoſite to our Intrenchments, ready to attack them, for above two Hours. This Project, if vigorouſly executed, might have been advantageous to them, becauſe our Right being thus kept in Awe, we durſt not weaken it by ſuccouring the Center, if it had been attacked. We were greatly aſtoniſhed when we ſaw this whole Corps turning about on a ſudden along the High Way at the Bottom of the Valley between la Corbiere and our Camp; an extraordinary Step that had no Deſign in it, but coſt them 4 or 500 Men and Part of their Equipages; for as ſoon as we ſaw them entring the ſaid Valley, all the Grenadiers and the Piquets of the Battalions intrench'd on the Eminences of our Right and Center, reſolutely leaped out of their Intrenchments, and preſented themſelves within a little Musket-ſhot, firing briskly and continually upon this Column, which in a Manner run the Gantlet as far as Pont, where it was afreſh expoſed to a ſtill brisker Fire from our Artillery, and from our lower Intrenchments on the Left, and ſaved itſelf only by the Help of a Body of Grenadiers and Carabineers, and of their Artillery, which advanced to protect this precipitate Retreat. We loſt during thoſe Days but two or three Officers killed, four or five wounded, and about 100 private Men killed or wounded.

wounded. The King, who had carefully viſited the remoteſt Poſts of the Right and Leſt, notwithſtanding a violent Swelling in his Face, and the Coldneſs of the Weather, kept in the Center, as the moſt important Poſt, where he was neareſt at Hand to give his Orders every where; his Preſence augmented the Confidence of the Troops, who being uſed to ſee him at their Head, ſhewed an incredible Ardour and Bravery. On the 9th, the Day paſſed without any thing material, the Enemy being taken up with ſecuring their Cannon with Gabions, and to prepare Roads on their Right, as if they intended to carry Artillery that Way to play upon our Centre where the King was: But this Morning, being the 10th, we had Reaſon to judge that they were preparing for their Retreat, their Deſerters aſſuring us, that upon the very firſt Fire of our Artillery, they were thrown into great Diſorder, and loſt many of their Men; that they burnt the Hut, which the ſixty Men upon the Rock at Pont had raiſen to ſhelter themſelves, as alſo ſome Straw which they had brought together for the Uſe of the Camp they intended to form; that they faced about with a Deſign, as was conjectured, of forming themſelves ſo as to let the Artillery paſs, and make a Rear Guard. Accordingly we learn, that after Midnight they carried off their Artillery, having without doubt had Advice of our having received Yeſterday 20 Field Pieces, and ſeveral Battalions, which, beſides the real Loſſes they have ſuſtained, probably determined them to retreat ſooner than we expected; for every thing was well diſpoſed on our Side for their Reception this Morning. We have ſome Priſoners, and above 600 Deſerters, beſides thoſe who are continually arriving. Our advanced Troops have alſo taken ſome Horſes and Equipages. This Moment we learn from our Spies, and ſome Parties we have ſent out to obſerve the Motions of the Enemy, that they are paſſing the Agnel; ſeveral Cheſts of Ammunition and ſome Equipages of Officers, left in their Camps, confirm all thoſe Advices. We ſee their Rear, conſiſting of 20 or 30 Battalions, ſtill behind La Chanal, the laſt Village in the King's Dominions, and there is Reaſon to believe that To-morrow they will all have paſſed the Col.

Naples, October 1, *N. S.* By the laſt Diſpatches which the Court has received from Calabria, dated September 27, we have the Satisfaction to hear, that the Sickneſs at Reggio is greatly abated, and that all poſſible Precautions are taken to prevent its increaſing in the Suburbs and Neighbouring Villages. At Meſſina there are ſcarcely any Symptoms of it left.

Berlin, Oct. 22. The King of Pruſſia came to Town this Morning, and, after ſtaying two Days, goes to Reinsberg.

Liege, Oct. 25, *N. S.* The Duke of Arembergh, who is at preſent inveſted with the Command of the Combined Army, has wrote to his Highneſs our Biſhop, to demand Paſſage for his Troops through this Principality, in their Way to the Auſtrian Netherlands; and our Correſpondents upon the Rhine inform us, that a Bridge having been laid over that River on the 19th Inſtant at Biberich, thoſe Troops which lay neareſt, began to paſs, and will be followed inceſſantly by the reſt of the Army.

Hague, Oct. 29, *N. S.* M. Waſner arrived here this Morning on his Way to England, and will ſet out again To-morrow, in order to go over with the firſt Packet-Boat. M. Oſorio is expected hourly.

Whitehall, October 19.

This Morning her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Louiſa ſet out from St. James's, and embarked at Greenwich for Holland, on board his Majeſty's Yacht the Fubbs, which ſet ſail with her Royal Highneſs from thence between Eleven and Twelve o'Clock.

General Poſt-Office, London, Auguſt 18, 1743.

POST-CHAISES between London and Dover, and London and Tunbridge-Wells.

This is to acquaint the Publick, that the ſeveral Poſt-maſters on the Road between London and Dover, and London and Tunbridge-Wells, are ready to furniſh Gentlemen, or others, with Poſt-Chaiſes, ſafe, eaſy, and well ſecured from the Weather, upon as ſhort Warning as for Poſt-Horſes, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occaſion to go Poſt on the above Roads, are deſired to apply to Mr. Baldwin, at the George Inn in the Borough of Southwark.

A Poſt-Chaiſe may be had at any of the Stages on the Dover and Tunbridge-Wells Roads, to go Part, or all the Way, for one or more Stages, for thoſe who do not chuſe to travel in the Night.

N. B. All Gentlemen that travel in Poſt-Chaiſes of their own upon the Roads where Poſt-Chaiſes are already ſet up, by the Authority of this Office, may be ſupplied with Horſes, at the ſeveral Stages on thoſe Roads, at the Rate of Nine Pence per Mile.

By Command of the Poſtmaſter General.

Geo. Shelvocke, *Secr.*

Advertiſements.

TO be Sold, by the Aſſignees under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt William Porter, of Wandſworth in the County of Surry, Builder and Chapman, at the Spread Eagle at Wandſworth aforeſaid, on Thurſday the 27th of October inſtant, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, Two neat Brick Meſſuages or Tenements with the Appurtenances, delightfully ſituated on a Hill beyond Wandſworth, which commands a Proſpect of the River Thames, with two Gardens and thirteen Acres of Land, for a long Term of Years now to come. Enquire for farther Particulars of Mr. Thomas Owens, the Corner of Plough-Court in Carey-ſtreet near Lincoln's-Inn.

There